The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (one week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Social Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can there be deviation from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871. NO. 148.

FIRST EDITION.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

One Hundred Buildings in Ashes—Five Acres of Ground Burned Over—Loss $125,000—The Fire the Work of Incendiaries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., March 10, 1871.

Our town was visited by a most destructive conflagration last night. At eleven o'clock fire was discovered issuing from a house known as the Buffalo House, formerly used for a saloon and "free and easy," but for nearly seven months past unoccupied. It seemed to have been fired in several places with very combustible material, as the flames burst from the rooms in the front and back parts of the lower story at the same time. It was undoubtedly caused by an incendiary.

In five minutes after the first alarm the buildings on each side of the Buffalo House were in a light blaze, spreading across the street to the Petroleum Center House. By the most strenuous efforts the buildings north of the Petroleum House were saved. But for that not a building would have been left on Washington street. The fire continued on its destructive course northward. Several buildings were pulled down at the corners of streets to stay the progress of the flames, but all efforts were unavailing. The fire engine worked a few minutes, and burst the only hose they had, and the fight had to be made with wet blankets and buckets. There was no wind before the fire, but it blew a gale after the fire had burned half an hour, blowing the flames across vacant lots and streets with fearful rapidity, until everything in the upper part of the town was burned except three or four buildings, including the American House. The loss is estimated at $100,000. There were about one hundred buildings burned, including barns. Five or more acres are laid bare. Fifty-two stores were burned.

Below are a few of the heaviest losers; most of the merchants and families saved a portion of their goods: James Rutherford, loss $9,000, insured for $5,000; H. L. Davis, petroleum house, $5,500, no insurance; H. C. Wachter, groceries, $4,100, insured for $1,000; Owen Gaffney, wholesale liquors, $5,000, insured for $1,000; Sweeny & Collins, wholesale liquors, $9,500; Ellen Donegan, building, $5,000, insured for $1,500; F. J. Hanna, machine shop, loss $4,000, no insurance; S. A. Hughes, billiard room, $2,000, insured for $1,000. The houses were generally frame, and the loss may be safely put up as high as $125,000. Several arrests have been made, but no one held.

HARRISBURG.

Nothing of Interest Done in the House—City School Superintendents—The Wallace-White Imbroglio, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 10, 1871.

The Senate was not in session. The House passed a number of private bills of no interest to Western Pennsylvania, and adjourned till Monday afternoon.

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The *State Journal* of Thursday says: In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Delamater introduced a bill authorizing the election of city superintendents of common schools in cities and boroughs of more than 6,000 inhabitants—the present law requires that there shall be over 10,000. This will bring quite a large number of cities in the State, now without a superintendent, under the provisions of the law. This is a very proper act, and will be productive of great good. There are a large number of cities, as seen in the schools of Allentown, Altoona, Chester, Easton, Erie, Harrisburg, Meyer Park, Meadville, Pittsburgh, Pottsville, Scranton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre and York are sufficient proof of the value of the system, and warrant the passage of such an act as that referred to above.

THE WALLACE-WHITE IMBROGLIO—MINING MATTERS, ETC.

During the controversy this afternoon between Senators White and Wallace, the Senate chamber was crowded. The most bitter personalities were indulged in, and the personal and political characters of both were pretty well sifted. Mr. Wallace was charged with fraternizing with the "Fourth ward crowd," and his manner of conducting the campaign by means of "coffee colored" naturalization papers, and other matters, was severely criticised.

Mr. Wallace retaliated by intimating that Mr White had been elected, but because of his last winter's bar of corrupt means, and made insinuations against his personal character.

The affair caused considerable excitement, and will widen the breach already existing between Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature.

A large number of miners are here, some from the Western part of the State, looking for the passage of the bill extending to the bituminous regions the provisions of the bill for the protection of the miners in the anthracite region, and others, including President Siney, of the W. B. A., from the Schuylkill district. Presidents Powderly, of the Lehigh Valley Road, and Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, are here to be examined by the Select Committee on Legislation, at which examination reporters are not admitted.

The introduction of the bills creating commissions in Philadelphia has drawn hither quite a number of your citizens.

The "Little Wanderers" are giving an entertainment to-night in the hall of the house, and the place is crowded.

It is distinctly understood by Republicans that the apportionment bill will not pass the House, and they are opposed to the passage of the bill in the Senate, as they shall have a majority in each branch of the Legislature.—*Philadelphia Day, 9th.*

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1871.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; Nathan Bishop, Ll. D., William E. Dodge, Vincent Colyer, of New York; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; John V. Farwell, of Chicago; John D. Lang, of Maine; Edward S. Tobey, of Boston, and Geo. H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, of the present Board of Indian Commissioners, have been elected by the Secretary of the Interior to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 15th inst., to arrange for acting on the new powers conferred upon them by the recent act of Congress, requiring them to audit all bills to be paid by the Indian Department, and to carry out their line of inspection and observation in the Indian country during the coming summer. Congress having made an additional appropriation to meet the necessary expenses, although nearly $10,000 of the $50,000 appropriated over two years still remains in the Treasury, no economical have been the expenditures of this Commission.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Charles H. Hall, Appraiser of Merchandise, Chicago, Ill.; Herman Roster, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District Illinois; Benjamin Eggleston, Collector of Customs, Miami, O.; Melville Cattell, Register of the Land Office, Steckton, Cal.; E. Teegarden, Receiver of Public Moneys, Marysville, Cal.; Jas. H. Kidd, Sr., Register at Sac, Register at Beatrice, Neb.; Smith, Receiver, Sioux City, Iowa; E. S. Zevely, Agent for Indians at Abiquin agency, New Mexico; William H. Ashby, Agent for Kentucky, Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.; Asa O. Aldes, Jas. B. Howell and Orlando Metcalf, Commissioners of Claims of loyal citizens for stores, &c., taken or furnished the armies of the United States in the late insurrectionary States; Peter Melendy, United States Marshal for Iowa; Pendleton, P. Hoard, Black Hawk, New Orleans; Wm. H. Adams, Boone, Iowa; John W. Andrews, Indianola, Iowa; Wm. M. Gregg, Dallas, O.; Albert M. Bagley, Shelby, Ohio; Henry S. Gibbons, St. Johns, Mich.; Philip Arnholt, St. Joseph, Mo.; John H. Mills, Gold Hill, Nevada Consuls—David M. Dunn, of Indiana, Prince Edward's Island; Charles DeHoffman, at Warsaw, Poland; E. E. Rice, of Maine, at Hiogo.

FREEZING OVER THE REMOVAL OF SUMNER.

There has been nothing this season which has occasioned so spark of rennaek and good conversation mingled with excitement as the deposition of Senator Sumner from the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and his reduction from the high rank he has held on that committee for several years, to give place to Senator Morton, as was arranged by the Senate committee yesterday. This excitement, which has been in some cases, even among Republicans, assumed the character of indignation and disgust, was intensified to-day when it became known that the Senate caucus had not only agreed to the deposition of Sumner, but had decided to place Senator Cameron, instead of Morton, in the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is admitted on all hands, irrespective of party, that Cameron is utterly unfit for the position to which he is assigned, either by education, culture or experience, and that whatever might be said of the somewhat weak and unsatisfactory character of Sumner, he, of all the Senators of the Republican party, was pre-eminently the best fitted for the position from which he has been deposed.—*Cincinnati Commercial Dispatch.*

CRIME.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Coroner's jury this afternoon, in the case of James Murphy, gave a verdict that he died from the effects of clubbing by Officer Toomey, while conveying him to the station-house Saturday night last. Toomey was committed to the Tombs.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The negro murderer, Thomas, was examined at the Tombs this morning. Notwithstanding a heavy rain, nearly 1,000 persons were around the walls outside the prison. The Sheriff took precautions to prevent the execution of as much as possible of brutalizing features. Only the officials and members of the press were admitted. Numbers of persons clambered on the roofs of buildings facing the Tombs, but the jail was so well yeiled as to view. The prisoner did not sleep at all during the night, but prayed at intervals with Father Dunsmore, who remained with him till the hour of execution. Thomas showed much fortitude. On the scaffold he knelt in prayer for a few minutes before the drop fell. He was of so powerful a frame that twenty-five minutes elapsed from the time the bolt was drawn till life was extinct.

CHICAGO, March 10.—In the case of John McNeil and James Murphy, accused of killing a man named Ford about a week since, the Coroner's jury last evening decided to hold them to answer.

Some days since two courtezans, named Nellie Grant and Mary Kelly, had a quarrel, when Nellie seized a spittoon and smashed it over her antagonist's head. Mary was taken to the Bridewell, and today her case was presented to the grand jury. The jurors she received. Nellie Grant has been arrested and held to answer.

FIRES.

Orange Court Houses, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., March 10.—A despatch from Orange Court House says a fire in that place yesterday afternoon destroyed a hotel, the house of Worth Yates, the Baptist Church, the store of Rush, and three dwelling houses.

Fon du Lac, Wis.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., March 10.—A fire broke out last night in James Howe's saloon, and consumed that and several adjoining buildings. Losers: H. J. Van Steenburgh, Thomas Brown, saloon; James Hoard, saloon, Charles Furshnow, harness, Howe's four and food store. Loss $10,000.

Kingston, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—The *Courier-Journal's* special says the extensive hemp factory of Morgan & McGrath, in that place, was burned this evening. Loss heavy in hemp, machinery, buildings, &c. There was an insurance on the hemp only of $4,000. One hundred and twenty hands are thrown out of employment. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Cincinnati.

The inquest upon the body of the boy Geary killed by a freight train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Seventy Creek on Wednesday morning, was concluded by Coroner West yesterday. The evidence adduced went to show that deceased was trying to get on the train, and missing his footing, fell under the wheels.

A NEW REBELLION.

Fighting in South Carolina.

Gross Outrages by the Ku-Klux and the Colored Militia—Martial Law Proclaimed.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, last night, says a large body of men hailing from East Tennessee and North Carolina have made their appearance in York and Chester counties, and fighting has been going on several days. Major Whitehead, of the Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Yorkville, arrived this morning, and reports the most horrible outrages as being perpetrated in those counties since Saturday by both the colored militia and Ku-Klux organization. Captain Williams, a mulatto commanding a company of mulattoes, was taken and hanged near Carmel Hill, and a number of his men inhumanly whipped. The negroes retaliated, and since then fighting has been continuous. Major Whitehead reports that the negro militia, commanded by Williams, was defeated on Monday night and fled to his camp at Yorkville; he disarmed them and now reports to the Governor for orders.

Governor Scott will to-day proclaim martial law in York and Chester counties, and has telegraphed President Grant and General Terry, at Louisville, asking for troops. Pending their arrival the Governor will send a regiment of militia, under competent officers, to restore order if possible. The liveliest times are anticipated in the northern portion of the State during the next two weeks.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Finances of India—Papal Guarantees—The New American Loan in London—The Late Troubles in China—Proceedings of the English Parliament, &c., &c.

Return of the Grand Duke of Baden.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch announces the return of the Grand Duke of Baden to Carlsruhe, and says the event was the occasion of great public rejoicing.

Papal Guarantees.

FLORENCE, March 10.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of Papal guarantees.

The Finances of India.

CALCUTTA, March 9.—The Budget has been prepared, and is a very favorable exhibit of the finances of India. It provides for the reduction of the income tax, and estimates the revenue for the year from opium at $40,000,000.

Royal Albert Hall, the new and magnificent building erected for the London exhibition of 1871, to be formally opened to the public on the 29th of March by the Queen in person.

A protest is circulating for signatures in the London Stock Exchange against an introduction of the Russian bank note system, pending the decision of the Black Sea Conference.

The New American Loan.

The London firms authorized by the United States Treasury Department have invited applications for the new American loan.

The Late Troubles in China.

LONDON, March 9.—A telegram from Mr. Wade, the British Charge d'Affairs in China, dated Pekin, 16th ult., reports all quiet, and that there have been no further outrages reported to him.

Proceedings of Parliament.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Chancellor defended the release of the Fenian convicts, and said the Duke of Richmond denounced it as a weak and unwise act.

During the debate in the Commons on the army organization bill, vehement reproaches were made against the purchase system by the members, who predicted endless evil from it. General Sir Henry Storeks argued ably in favor of the abolition.

A Forgery.

FLORENCE, March 10.—King Victor Emanuel declares Rossi is a forger. He testified to this truth by a Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, expressive of surprise at the hard terms inflicted on France, and hopefully at the refusal of terms. This letter was stated to have been written to Emperor William.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 10.—The steamship Australia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society was held in Boston yesterday. The condition of affairs in the South was reported as more favorable.

On the nights of the 2d and 3d inst. a small band of revolutionists made a desperate attempt to overthrow the present Government of Hayti, but were foiled in the attempt. The leaders have been arrested and will be shot. John Prophet, Minister of Sir. Salnave, an influential man, has abandoned the Baez party.

The German Peace Celebration Committee of San Francisco have ordered one thousand silver and four thousand bronze commemoration medals. The Germans hold a grand celebration at Vallejo last evening.

Father Foley Clayne, of Ireland, in defiance of the prohibition of Archbishop Alemy, of the San Francisco diocese, delivered his lecture on Irish orators in Platt's Hall, San Francisco, last evening. In an hour's audience, about one-half were non-Catholic Irish Catholics, and was warmly applauded. The action of the Archbishop is bitterly denounced by the Catholics, and has created a strong feeling in the Church.

As a Louisville dispatch puts it, Adam Schwartz, a flower gardener, is spending "the last of the days of life" by holding his head in a barrel of rain water. Domestic squabbles led to it.

The bedder of a portable saw mill exploded near Cleveland yesterday, instantly killing B. J. Beers, and injuring very seriously his brother Benjamin and their father.

George Francis Train was put in jail in Chicago Thursday night at the suit of two bill posters, but released yesterday on showing that the debt was contracted by the leaders of the Republican party.

A large meeting of citizens favoring free canals was held in Buffalo yesterday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—A bill was introduced in the Senate, giving a Commissioner of Railroads power to control the running of trains on unsafe railroads, and to provide for repairs of the same. The State Board of Equalization to-day adjourned *sine die.*

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1871.

RECEIPTS FOR FRENCH RELIEF.

The French Relief Committee of this Chamber of Commerce reports the receipts to this morning $18,250; remitted to France, $13,000, including $3,000 to-day.

FUNERAL OF G. C. FLEGHER.

The funeral services of the late George Charles Flegher will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m. from 305 Gold street, Brooklyn.

ANTHRACITE COAL TROUBLES.

Slow Progress Toward Adjustment—Statements by the Miners' Committee at Harrisburg.

The prospect for the adjustment of the differences between operators and operatives in the anthracite coal region does not seem encouraging. A second meeting of the executive board of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, on the question of arbitration, resulted in no definite action on any of the vital points at issue.

The miners' committee at Harrisburg have published a statement of controverting assertions made in justification of the operators. In regard to the matter of "risk," the committee say that while the operators assert that capital in driving slopes and erecting machinery and buildings, which may be endangered by miscalculations, fire, explosions, tricks in trade and panics, the miner puts his health and life. The committee assert that they can mention ten cases of miners losing their health or limbs in the mining of anthracite coal to every $10,000 of capital lost; also, for every operator that has had a capital of $10,000 they will show us having lives lost. Last year one life was lost for every thirty-five thousand tons of coal mined in Schuylkill county. To the the statement that the miners "are offered better wages than common labor in and around the cities," the committee reply that "what oppressed labor gets is not the proper standard to measure what is right," and claim that when the miners join the operatives in demanding an advance of wages bought by capital, and ten per cent. of interest on capital is demanded and enough to cover wear and tear, they do the miners ought to get enough to keep brain and muscle in good running order and save ten per cent. for future need. The committee, in conclusion, ask that operating the railroads in connection with the mines be done away with, as they have a right to own their own brain and muscle, and, in the meanwhile, figure out this problem:

If a miner earned seven hundred dollars by mining at fifty-five cents per ton, how much will the operator make on his labor by selling that coal at two dollars and fifty cents per ton?

COLLIERIES RESUMING.

It is reported from Mauch Chunk that Taggart, Butler & Co.'s works at Mt. Pleasant, resumed work on Tuesday, and it was thought that the reports in the Mountain Coal Company, at Jonesville would resume on the following day.

REWARD FOR THE MURDERERS.

The Mount Carmel District Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association have a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the man or men who caused the death of George Hoffman by firing into and exploding a keg of powder in the house of David Williams.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

The report prevailed that Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, had consented to act as an arbiter in the coal troubles, but he denies it. It arose from a suggestion by prominent persons in the coal interest that he lend his services to an amicable adjustment of all differences.

A National Disgrace.

The removal of Charles Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations is an unpromising beginning for the Forty-second Congress. The selection of Simon Cameron to succeed him is still more unpromising. It is not possible to compare the two men. They take their relative positions in the public mind only by contrast. Mr. Sumner may be said to be what Mr. Cameron is not. The statesman and scholar gives place to the crafty politician and trickster. There is no more parallel case in history to this,and that was when the Roman Senate made Caligula consul. "Richmond Inquirer.

—Cincinnati Commercial.

Committed for Trial.

Charles T. Russell yesterday made information before Mayor Brush, charging David Patton with burglary, he having entered deponent's store on Fifth avenue on the night of the 19th of January and robbed it of ten dollars and some stock. Patton, who was under arrest for the robbery at Mr. Fluh's store, waived a hearing and was committed for trial. Both he and Colleo waived a hearing on the latter charge, and a second commitment was lodged against them.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Election.

Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad—The First Railroad in China—Another Intercolonial Project, &c., &c.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The annual election for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Philadelphia on Monday. An unusually heavy vote was polled, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen: J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, George Black of Pittsburgh, Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy and John Rice.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

A meeting of friends of the Northern and Southern Railroad, from the Pennsylvania line up the Monongahela Valley and thence over to Charleston, was held at Charleston on the 28th ult., and presided over by Judge Camden, of Clarksburg. The following resolution was offered by Colonel B. H. Smith and adopted:

"That the corporators of the road in each county be earnestly requested, as soon as practicable, to open books at such places in their respective counties, as they may deem most convenient and proper, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the road; and that they are hereby urged to meet at as early a day as they may be able, in each county of this state, interested in the road, to appoint agents and do all acts necessary to obtain subscriptions, and to report their proceedings to the first meeting of the stockholders, for organization to be held as hereinafter proposed."

On motion of Col. Thomas S. Spates, of Clarksburg, it was agreed that a meeting of stockholders be held at Clarksburg on the fourth of May next, and provision was made for inviting gentlemen abroad to attend the meeting.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN CHINA.

A correspondent writing from China to the New York *Times*, says: The first railroad in China was formally tried by Li-Hung-Chang, Superintendent of Trade and Viceroy of the province of Chili hi, on his taking charge of the Tien-tsin Arsenal, a triumvirate of some three miles extending around the establishment. This will, doubtless, be the parent of a railroad system ultimately as grand in this country as our own. Li enjoyed himself as much pleased, and looked as if he thought it an improvement upon the "flowery cart." With all his anti-foreign feeling, I should not be surprised if he become the rest patron of the first railroad in this country. He likes our inventions, but hates our persons.

ANOTHER INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY PROJECT.

A correspondent, writing from Canada, says: "The absence of a definitely-announced policy as to the canals is rendered more significant by the absence of a Canadian Pacific Railway. Last year a special committee of the Senate, when considering so limited a project as a 36-inch road to Manitoba, reported that the Government had not yet come to the discussion of the question must be for many years premature. Now it is not even so briefly to the road on an hour's notice. The intention is evidently to go before the country on the Pacific Railway platform. If exercising a wise spirit of faith no enterprise could be more patriotic or profitable. The trade in the country running from Lake Superior to Halifax would be a serious blow to the American Pacific lines, and, in the far Northern, The time from its northern latitude is much shorter, so also are the ocean passages from China or Japan to Lake Superior and from Halifax to Europe. Halifax Inlet is one of the finest ports on the Pacific coast. The Yellow Head pass is far easier than the Rocky, which the Northern line must climb. Then the Canadian route traverses the fertile valley of the Saskatchewan. The country is free from heavy grades, while the Northern runs through the sterile desert, which can never have any traffic to originate or furnish way freight. The Canada Pacific would act as an outlet for all this population, which is certainly what the Northern people want to prevent. The scheme then is a practical one—a desirable one."

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.

The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, is a document of much interest. An important feature of the report is the argument in favor of a definitely-announced policy as to the canals is rendered more significant by the absence of a Canadian Pacific Railway. Last year a special committee of the Senate, when considering so limited a project as a 36-inch road to Manitoba, reported that the Government had not yet come to the discussion of the question must be for many years premature. Now it is not even so briefly to the road on an hour's notice. The intention is evidently to go before the country on the Pacific Railway platform. If exercising a wise spirit of faith no enterprise could be more patriotic or profitable. The trade in the country running from Lake Superior to Halifax would be a serious blow to the American Pacific lines, and, in the far Northern, The time from its northern latitude is much shorter, so also are the ocean passages from China or Japan to Lake Superior and from Halifax to Europe. Halifax Inlet is one of the finest ports on the Pacific coast. The Yellow Head pass is far easier than the Rocky, which the Northern line must climb. Then the Canadian route traverses the fertile valley of the Saskatchewan. The country is free from heavy grades, while the Northern runs through the sterile desert, which can never have any traffic to originate or furnish way freight. The Canada Pacific would act as an outlet for all this population, which is certainly what the Northern people want to prevent. The scheme then is a practical one—a desirable one."

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.

The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, is a document of much interest. An important feature of the report is the argument in favor of a "transportation tax," as compared with the total State, county and town taxes for the year. The Commissioners estimate the income of Massachusetts railroads for 1870 at $7,400,000, which is the amount of taxes for that year was $7,600,591. By "the principle of ad valorem taxation" this would be $16,749,312, while the taxes above named amounted to $10,694,000 in 1869, the "transportation tax" was $19,440,000, and the other taxes $2,940,000. So, while for 1870 the railroad income is estimated at $7,400,000, the total tax of which, perhaps, a million was for railroad expenses) had been $10,694,000. Those that pay rails pay $26 per man, woman and child to Massachusetts railroads last year is thus estimated at $7 81, while the average throughout the United States is but $1 50. But while our railroad tax per capita is but little above the average, our railroad earnings are also the highest, sixty-six cents per mile. Further than this and other cities by telegraph, and the burden of the whole into instant operation. Every night the State trustees and a paid manager, if by the time of day or the condition of the weather it is not safe for the excursionist of State ownership as far as Pitchburg has been a success. The manager says, however, that the ninety-three miles of track now belonging to the Fitchburg Company have cost about $6,000 per mile, and could probably be duplicated for $3,000 at $50,000 per mile, which would be something more than $2,000,000. The profits of the road for 1870 were made by the State in guaranteed six per cent. bonds at 110 premium per share; but they suggest several other ways of arriving at the same result.

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

His Identity Curiously Known—How He Was Discovered—Fruitless Efforts to Capture Him—The "Best Hider in the World."

The revelation by the New York Superintendent of Police of the mystery attending the Nathan murder has been published. From an interview with an officer we extract additional information.

Within three weeks after the murder was committed, the police had conclusive evidence of the identity of the murderer, Billy Mumford, and had also been engaged in efforts to arrest him. Two others are implicated as accessories, Superintendent Kelso, although declining to disclose any of the secrets of the police, admitted that a complaint had been lodged for a time in the Sixth Precinct Station House, with the belief and hope that he could and would give valuable information, but the hope had been crushed by the premature publicity given to the facts, and by the prompt action of Sting-Sing to finish the term for which he was sentenced. So far from endeavoring to avoid any of the odium which might attach to the police service under ordinary circumstances, Superintendent Kelso, while declaring himself and his force not wholly responsible for the act, although it was done with the sanction of Mr. Jourdan.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

THE Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, of New York, is mentioned as likely to be appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

SENATOR SCOTT'S report on Southern outrages will be voluminous, covering, it is said, sixty pages of foolscap. Senator BLAIR is expected to make the minority report, the burden of which will be the mismanagement of the Southern States by Republicans. Considering that Kentucky stands at the head of the list for outrages, and that the Democratic party has an unlimited sway in the State, we are curious to know by what course of reasoning and what state of facts he makes out his case.

THE New York journals have for several days past been engaged in a lively ethnological discussion, caused by the publication of Mr. DARWIN'S new work on the "Descent of Man." We don't see how this subject can possibly be of interest to our contemporaries. If only half the things which the *Tribune*, *Times*, and other journals allege respecting the shameless official corruption and fraud which there hold sovereign sway, be true, we should judge that, so far as the people of New York are concerned, there is no further "descent of man" possible.

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, in condemning the alleged extravagance of the Louisiana State government for 1870, includes among the sums on which its strictures are based, the amount expended for State printing. Well; we have no doubt that it does seem queer to our brother. The negroes hadn't learned to read, you see, in the good old times of which the *Picayune* was evidently fondly thinking. What astonishing changes broken shackles and a free alphabet do bring to pass; do they not, *Pic?* This "printing" business is dreadful, when emancipation sets the type and enfranchisement runs the presses. It has no more regard for indignant *Picayunes* than had the Pacific Express for the bold Indian who lassoed it.

RECENTLY, in the debates which occurred in the English Parliament upon the dowry of the Princess LOUISE, a certain Mr. TAYLOR, a liberal member, took occasion to contrast the three million dollars salary of Queen VICTORIA with that of the twenty-five thousand dollars of the President of the United States. Our own Treasury returns for the fiscal year 1870 exhibit among the expenditures the respective sums of six millions of dollars for Congress, and nine millions of dollars under the item, "Executive," meaning thereby the salaries and incidental expenses attached to the immense number of offices lying within the appointment of the President. But the *World*, alluding to these figures and to the debate above mentioned, says:

"Mr. Taylor ought therefore to have compared his $3,184,000, the wages of Queen Victoria, with $15,-818,818 66, or at least with $9,297,653 72, the wages of President Grant."

We cite the extract as a curious illustration of how far party spirit and rancor will cause people who have no deliberate intention of committing injustice to deflect from the straight lines of fair and honorable political warfare. We might add that the journal from which we quote proceeds further to contrast the expenses of the Government for 1870 with the expenses of "a Democratic administration ten years ago;" and we might retaliate by asking our contemporary why itself and friends insisted so foolishly and strenuously on reducing necessary the increased expenditures which it now wails. But this is not our motive. Our purpose is simply to protest against the longer continuance of that disingenuous spirit which wrests facts and figures from their proper relations and significances to further a partizan object. No possible good is accomplished thereby. Even if it subserve a temporary triumph it inflicts a lasting injury. It blunts and deadens the moral sense alike of him who writes and those who read. Differences of opinion there must and will be—conflicting interests and opposing views. But let us hereafter have decent antagonisms, and frown down all foul blows.

IT is not an encouraging sign that a man like WENDELL PHILLIPS, ranking as one of the most cultivated and influential of the leaders of the public mind, at the very height of the crisis in the anthracite region should stimulate the workingmen by words of flenunciation to still greater excitement and probably violence and law breaking. If ever there was a time when orators and leaders of public opinion should appeal to men's reason only, assist to calm their excited passions, and lend their efforts to procure a settlement of the dangerous differences which exist, it is the present. Mr. PHILLIPS is ready to cry "New Year" and to pour on water. If there can be found anything that will add to the combustion and intensify the heat, he is sure to go in search of it. If Mr. PHILLIPS is not an agrarian, his words, framed into appeals and denunciations, belie him. He unquestionably tells some unwelcome truths, has an incomparable nack for uttering sharp things, and has no competitor for coolness in standing up for his opinions; but he has the least regard for the manner and opportunity, so that the greatest good may come of the use of his abilities, of any man alive. He may be compared to a man with a broadax, going about cutting and slashing at random. In the present instance, though professing to be a warm friend of the workingmen, by influencing their passions when it is solely by the exercise of reason they can hope to emerge from their present difficulty, he shows that in reality, though not intending it, he is their worst enemy. We don't know, however, that in this Mr. PHILLIPS has acted more indiscreetly than usual,—we should say that he has simply been true to himself, and of no service to anybody; and if his course is not of incalculable injury to many it will be because those for whose ears his hot words were intended did not choose to listen to them.

AUTHORSHIP VS. STATESMANSHIP.

Authorship and statesmanship are very different things. The poet LAMARTINE wrote admirable verses of liberty, fraternity and equality, but he cut a very sorry figure during his brief administration of the affairs of the French Republic. ADDISON was inimitable as an essayist, but exceedingly mediocre as a member of the Board of Trade. And now comes poor VICTOR HUGO, in some respects the greatest living imaginative writer, to swell the already long list of failures of men who have attempted to marry the muse to political economy. A committee of the French National Assembly on Wednesday made a report in favor of annulling the election of GARIBALDI as a Deputy from Algiers, upon the ground that he was an unnaturalized foreigner, and was consequently ineligible to legislate for France. This was a very sensible and necessary proceeding. His election to the Chambers was a recognition of the services he had rendered France during the war, and as such was creditable to the French people; but it was clearly void, because illegal, and could not for a moment be seriously entertained. VICTOR HUGO, however, contended that GARIBALDI, being a republican, was a citizen of the world, possessed the right to represent any people whom he had served. This novel argument being received with unequivocal opposition, he began to lose his temper and to declaim violently, which provoked "a storm of hisses;" whereupon he indignantly announced the resignation of his membership, and withdrew in haughty dudgeon from the Assembly. We are sorry to learn of this loss of dignity and equipoise on the part of the poet-reclose. Through his books he has rendered invaluable services to humanity. No man has ever loved liberty and hated oppression with a more unreserved and complete abandon than himself. He has the old heroic martyr-spirit which for the sake of truth led men to dare the rack, the gibbet and the stake. But his beautiful idealism of universal brotherhood will not avail France in her present emergency. She needs practical measures, hard work, honest self-sacrifice—not rhetoric, however gorgeous. Starving men and women want food, not spangles. The triumph of order over anarchy, of security over uncertainty, demands in France the exercise of the utmost wisdom, prudence, caution, moderation; not irritable exhibitions of temper on the part of men who dream dreams. There are minds, even great minds, so constituted that they benefit their kind most by withdrawing into solitude, and speaking thence whatever message they are charged with to their fellows. Of this class is VICTOR HUGO. He was a true seer in his exile at Guernsey. But he seems to be a bungler in the Chambers at Paris. If he really wants to help re-establish France on a firm basis, and place her in the enjoyment of true peace at home and abroad, let him go back to his study at once.

SUMNER DEPOSED—CAMERON PROMOTED.

We have heretofore expressed our conviction that the removal of Mr. SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations would be a political blunder. Now, that the act has been consummated under circumstances of humiliation and affront to the Senator, and in a manner which can hardly fail to excite the indignation of his constituents as well as his friends and admirers in every State, we are compelled to characterize the measure as something worse than an error of judgment. There are too many evidences of petty spite, personal ill-will and even vindictiveness in this business, to command the respect of the Republican party and the public. This Senatorial degradation, which finds its only parallel in our history in the expulsion of Mr. DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, will work a similar result. It will react and make the Massachusetts Senator fifty times more formidable to his enemies, and we regret to say, to the Administration. To-day he stands before the country a Senator in spite of his faults and weaknesses the ablest of them all—who dares to follow the dictates of his judgment and conscience, who seeks no favor, dreads no party lash and despises the wretched intrigues which are sometimes *dignified* with the title of statesmanship.

We repeat what we have heretofore said, that Mr. SUMNER would have acted more wisely in voluntarily retiring from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in selecting the floor of the Senate as the theater for the exhibition of his hostility (if hostility it may be called) to the foreign policy of the Administration. There is plausibility and perhaps justice in the position assumed, that there should be entire accord between the Administration and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. It is perhaps only fair that the Executive should be consulted in the selection of the latter with reference to questions of foreign policy; and if such a man as TRUMBULL, FRELINGHUYSEN, EDMUNDS, MORTON, or HOWE had, with the approbation of the President, been selected to replace Mr. SUMNER, the party and the country would not have complained.

The objection to the proceeding goes to the manner of deposing Mr. SUMNER and the man selected to replace him. If Mr. SUMNER could not bring his mind to assent to the President's views about St. Domingo or any other matter, it is strange, indeed, that there was not wisdom enough in the Senate to deal with him and get him to leave the committee without resorting to humiliation and insult. It does seem, however, now that Mr. SUMNER was conferred with on the subject of retiring from the chief place on the committee. It was not represented to him that the interests of party harmony and of the President's foreign policy, which ought to have a fair trial, suggested strongly the expediency of his withdrawal. He was led to think that a majority of his party in the Senate desired him to retain his position on the Committee. There is reason to think that he was not mistaken on this subject. It required at the last moment the hunting up of absentees and the threat of the party lash to carry the measure through the caucus. TRUMBULL, the oldest Senator in continuous services, was opposed to it. LOGAN and WRIGHT, the youngest Senators, just fresh from the people, denounced the measure. Some pledged to support Mr. SUMNER voted against him. There is an air of conspiracy about this business which will not commend it to the public.

The worst feature remains to be noticed. Mr. SUMNER is deposed and Mr. CAMERON promoted. We have so often expressed our opinion of the last named Senator that it must be well known. Our own opinion is of little importance; but public opinion must have weight. Who in the country considers CAMERON equal to the duties of Chairman of this Committee at this time? The public will compare Mr. CAMERON with Mr. SUMNER, replaces a man who cannot escape from the scrutiny. If Mr. CAMERON is really possessed of the shrewdness which is accredited to him, he will decline the position. He cannot afford to be brought into comparison with Mr. SUMNER.

The President was consulted and expressed his own desire and that of the Secretary of State that Mr. SUMNER should be removed. This wish, made known to the Senators, was doubtless the immediate cause of the action of the Senate. The Presidential wish was doubtless potent enough to produce a new "change in the minds of Senators—enough to carry the removal in caucus. Unfortunately for General GRANT, the public will come to the conclusion that the same wish dictated the selection of Mr. SUMNER'S successor. General CAMERON must henceforth be accepted as the representative of the administration. Let no man, friend or enemy of the Pennsylvania Senator, say that he was selected by the Senate to fill the important place of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations without consultation with the President. SUMNER was removed *because* the President desired it. Mr. CAMERON *could not have been chosen by the same Senators without General Grant's approbation.* This is the logical deduction, and the Administration must take the responsibility of SUMNER'S deposition and the appointment of CAMERON. We say this in no unfriendly spirit, but simply record a most unfortunate political fact.

THE TIME TO PAUSE.

We have already expressed our opinion of the vigilance and honesty of the Forty-first Congress in resolutely opposing the great batch of corrupt schemes, subsidy bills, land grants, etc., which relied on the hurry and confusion of the closing of Congress to get through. No less than fifty-five bills granting lands to railroads were upon the Speaker's table at an early stage of the session, only two of which passed both branches of Congress and became law. The general commendation which re warded that body for doing its duty to the country in this particular, shows how great the rejoicing would be could the people feel assured that no more subsidies would be granted to corporations of any kind unless under circumstances which should be indisputably necessary to the general welfare. Especially in the matter of land grants is it requisite that the greatest judiciousness should be exercised. Every speculator in the country would seem to be miserable at the thought that possibly after his death there may still be a quarter-section of the public domain left unappropriated. These gentlemen are cousins-german of Sir BOYLE ROCHE, the famous Irish parliamentarian who never opened his mouth without "putting his foot into it." "Mr. Speaker," said he, on one occasion, "what are we care for posterity? What has posterity done for us?" So with our own land-grabbers. Indeed, it would almost appear they entertained an opinion that there was to be no "posterity," but that the human race was about to become extinct; possibly for the reason that, imagining other people to be as heartless and conscienceless as themselves, they cannot conceive how a just Providence can permit the further propagation of such a species. At all events they proceed upon a basis which totally ignores the idea that fifty or a hundred years hence there will be any poor people in existence to whom free land would be a blessing. Already, as is shown by the following table, the number of acres owned by speculators and corporate monopolies as against the number owned by workingmen is in the ratio of four to one.

	Acres.
Owned by workingmen.....	160,000,000
Owned by individual speculators.....	540,000,000
Owned by railway companies.....	200,000,000
Total owned by speculators.....	740,000,000

Quite the area of the public lands which yet remain to be disposed of, exclusive of the icebergs of Alaska, is somewhat over nine hundred millions of acres; deduct one-third of which for mountains and desert lands, and there remain about six hundred million acres for actual settlers. *And it should be saved for settlers.* A hundred and fifty years hence, at our present ratio of numerical increase, every acre of this apparently exhaustless amount will be needed. If the final upshot of our civilization is to be that of Sodom and Gomorrah, it is of course a matter of comparatively little importance whether we leave any lands undisposed of or not. But if we have any desire or hope that our children's children may be a little wiser, nobler, manfuller and more blessed than ourselves, perhaps it would not be amiss in us to endeavor so to shape and direct our present that their future may yield them opportunity.

THE Democratic party in this State has ever been noted for its advocacy of law and order, a strict construction of the Constitution, and a rigid enforcement of the laws. It is no less so to-day.—*Louisville Ledger.*

WHEW! The Cincinnati *Commercial* will do well to secure the writer of the above paragraph as its special Washington correspondent, as speedily as possible. We had thought DON PIATT unapproachable in his peculiar *role*; but here is a comparatively untrained journalist, who, on the first trial, distances him in a canter. Such a delicious bit of imagination as the above, indicates the possession of great powers. If such things are done in the blossom, what may we not expect in the fruit? Clearly, DON, "Othello's occupation's gone." Brilliant and unreliable as you were, you couldn't well get along without an occasional fact; you neglected for a moment with Truth, once in a very great while. But here is a genius so entirely creative and original, that he turns his back upon her at the very outset. Good-bye, DON. Be quick about it, MURAT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE holds her annual election for State officers and Congressmen on next Tuesday, 14th instant. The following are the candidates:

GOVERNOR.

Republicans.	Democrats.
James Pike.	James A. Weston.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

D. W. Buckminster.	David Gilchrist.

CONGRESS.

1. Wm. B. Small,	Ellery A. Hibbard.
2. Aaron P. Stevens,	Samuel M. Bell.
3. Simon G. Griffin,	Edward W. Parker.

COUNCILLORS.

1. George Marston,	David M. Clough.
2. Ezra Gould,	Alpheus H. Rust.
3. Daniel Barnard,	Josiah G. Dearborn.
4. Jonathan Richards,	George Rust.
5. Orlando H. Jasper,	Joseph Powers.

There is a Labor Reform ticket in the field and also a ticket nominated by bolters from the Temperance State Convention, which indorsed the Republican nominations. The Republicans are confident of success, while the Democracy are working with a hope that has frown somewhat faint with the memory of sixteen successive years of defeat.

IT is asserted by a correspondent of the *Tribune* that the "attacks" that have been made on Attorney General Akerman for the last few months have proceeded from disobeyed parties, notably the Pacific Railroad managers, and the Springfield *Republican* improves the occasion to say:

"We had suspected as much before, and that it was not the "incompetency" of Mr Akerman that troubles "the friends of the administration" as much as it is his competency and honesty. Like Judge Hoar Mr. Akerman appears to be too much of a man for the place, and if he is obliged to leave, it will be because the speculators and men "inside politics" cannot use him to further their own selfish ends."

While it may be entirely true that Mr. Akerman's decision adverse to the railroad has made him enemies, no one familiar with affairs in Washington will agree with the *Republican* in saying that "like Judge Hoar Mr. Akerman is too much of a man" for the Attorney General's office. Intimations quite the reverse of this have proceeded from others than "speculators" and men "inside politics," as the *Republican* must know.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says the pardoning power as it is now, and as it has been exercised in Kentucky, does more to break down the barries of crime than everything else combined. Men now walk the streets of Louisville, thanks to Executive clemency, whose hands are red with the blood of not only one, but two and three human beings. These same executive murderers are the tender of their reputations, and as tenacious of being called and considered gentlemen, as the purest citizen in the State. Burglars, murderers, perjurers and thieves are the objects of the Executive pity, while there is no consideration or protection guaranteed for the honest citizen. The *Commercial* adds: These facts which are recognized by every observing man or woman in the land cannot be controverted, and no one suggests a remedy for the evil, or a restraint upon the misdirected sympathies of the Governor.

BISHOP SPAULDING has issued an earnest appeal for contributions for the benefit of the Pope, based on this statement: "But, meantime, the Pontiff is a prisoner at the mercy of his unscrupulous enemies, and he is robbed in consequence of all his resources for his decent maintenance and for carrying on the necessary business of the Church, of which he is the chief pastor and the visible head. Under these circumstances it behooves all his spiritual children to come promptly and generously to his relief."

A LETTER from Florence says that there are many evidences of reviving interest in fine art in Italy. New projects for monuments are set on foot, and frequent well-written articles in the newspapers help to instruct public taste and keep alive curiosity. Art must remain always an important element of Italian life, for it is blended with the national history for more than two thousand years.

A SUCCESSFUL potato raiser in Michigan has pursued the plan of cutting out single eyes and planting them, leaving the potatoes for feeding or family use. This cutting out of eyes he does at intervals before the time for planting, and stores them in barrels.

New Orleans from a "Spirituous" Point of View.

A New Orleans Correspondent glances at New Orleans from a "spirituous" point of view, as follows: Hard drinking is the rule in New Orleans. At the splendid bars where liquors are sold which would be precious in palaces, bankers jostle merchants and the beardless clerk elbows his employer. In the Jesuit church, one Sunday morning, listening to the glorious music soaring to the open gate of Heaven, a bank president near me, who was tired with standing, whispered, "Let's slip out to Hawkins's and take a drink." I saw in a recent paper that a member of the Massachusetts great and general court was blamed for smoking in the streets on sabbath! Imagine a bank president going out of Park street church to get a drink at a public, crowded barroom! No, it is not thought healthy to sit and weave financial nets for the morrow and take your drink quietly, when you get home. Pure ale not brandy is sold in the world over bars equal to that of this city. Pure, raw brandy, kept in this climate, takes a flavor no other part of the world can rival. There are no cellars in New Orleans, and the casks are hoisted into the attic, where the evaporation is rapid, and the liquor softens and ages very fast. Claret, even of common grades, improves wonderfully, and the amount consumed would startle you. "Dram shops," as temperance lecturers call them, have suggestive names. A prosperous and ancient establishment near me, is called the "Lazaretto," a name devoid of sentiment to the bean-fed Bostonian, or the whisky-drinking New Yorker, as if he were dying for a decoction which it speaks of rich, old brandy, years in wood, dropping with dew brought into the casks, and gilding all his views of life. But with all the temptation there does not seem to be much actual drunkenness. Men get "full" and some of them keep full, but it is in a quiet, good-natured way. A man who drinks whisky, occasionally, is said to exhibit a propensity to avoid the rats that run about the side-walk, but the "jim-jams" do not trouble the claret-drinker and the prudent person who takes his cognac after dinner.

The Madstone in Hydrophobia.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* says: "Potter Harness, residing some three miles north of the city, was bitten by a dog which was supposed to be rabid. Dr. Forse was summoned at the time, and exercised every suggestion that medical experience could suggest in the way of effectually cauterizing the wound, since that time there have been no symptoms in the case to indicate hydrophobia; but at the same time the boy's parents were very anxious to apply a madstone to the matter; and a day or so ago they took him up to Savannah, where it seems some one is in possession of what is called a 'madstone.' Here, it is said, some singular developments have occurred.

"On having placed within a couple of inches of the patient's flesh, the stone, seemingly, attracted by an irresistible magnetic influence, attached itself at once to the flesh, and could not be removed until it was completely filled with a substance supposed to be poison. The patient at the same time complained of a singular tingling sensation of the skin, which finally extended throughout the system. The stone, on being tested on other persons, seemed to have no effect whatever. The result is, of course, the friends of the boy believe the dog by which he was bitten was mad.

"We have seen many remarkable accounts of the effects of the 'madstone,' but have generally attributed them to superstition or excited imagination. There can certainly, however, be no impropriety in testing their efficacy in a case where so fearful a disease as hydrophobia is apprehended, and in this instance, if the boy comes out safe, we shall either have undoubted faith in the efficacy of the stone—or believe the dog wasn't mad."

The Fashion of Funerals in New York.

(Correspondence Chicago Times.)

The present innovation is to lay the body upon a couch, dressed in its accustomed clothing, with a pillow under its head. The position is usually that of the right or left side, and the hands are arranged in some natural and easy position. If the dead is a lady, a handsome shawl is thrown over the figure, and if a man, an Afghan or silken quilt serves for a covering. Flowers are in the room, but not in such obtrusive abundance as to make the odor of these beautiful things haunt you forever afterward. The funeral is announced, and the friends and acquaintances are invited, through the public prints, to be present and take leave of the departed. No hearse and no coffin affront the sight and chill the blood with those traditional sentiments which affrighted our childish years. As many days afterward as the condition of the remains will permit, a few of the nearest and dearest are invited to assist in the sad ceremony of burial. Living hands lift and lower the casket, and tender ones strew the earth softly above it with flowers, and perhaps some favored wrappings of the dead are added, to lie between the dust which finally fails so heavily and harshly upon that other dust which is so dear. No strangers are witness this last sacred adieu to the departed, and no memory of a thoughtless jar or heavy tread comes back to embitter the remembrance of the sorrowful event.

French Experiments With Petroleum.

In a report made to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Deville, on the phenomena of heating properties of mineral oils, that distinguished chemist dwells largely on the dangers incident to the use and storage of petroleum, and on the modes of preventing the disasters which are of such frequent occurrence. The common opinion, that all such cases are due to one cause, namely, to the highly inflammable nature of the volatile ingredients contained in those oils, which, by admixture with air, form explosive compounds, is, according to M. Deville, not wholly correct, though unquestionably a cause of real danger. Many of the fires and accidents which occur may be attributed, he says, to the very great evaporation in bulk which mineral oils undergo by increase of temperature. If petroleum has been barreled during the cold season, it will expand largely with the first appearance of hot weather, and will then burst the containing vessel on the same principle that ice ruptures water conduits and hydrants. The inflammable material then comes out, frequently without being noticed, and is a lurking cause of danger.

As the season for "forcing vegetables" is at hand the following suggestion is worthy of consideration: A very good way is to make a bed of rich earth, having it fine and tolerably compact, on the south side of a board fence, or in some situation where it may be protected from north winds. Place boards around this bed on which to lay some sashes—one foot or two wide and four to six feet long—having the back the highest. Place the sashes and let the bed have a few days to warm up, and then sow the seeds of early vegetables. Keep the bed covered, and on nearly nights it is better to put on double sashes, leaving of mats or old carpeting. During warm rains the glass may be removed. When the plants get well up the sash will need to be set slightly in the middle of the day to give them air, but must be closed before evening. In this way most kinds of vegetables may be started and grown to maturity in less time than when a hot-bed is fitted and managed in the ordinary manner of amateurs.

THE cost of the tuition of each pupil in the schools of sixteen different cities, ascertained by dividing the amount of salaries paid to the teachers by the number of pupils taught, is thus given: Boston, for 1870, per capita, $19 72; Chicago, for 1870, per capita, $16 65; St. Louis, for 1870, per capita, $17 79; Louisville, for 1870, per capita, $14 85; Baltimore, for 1870, per capita, $21 85; Cleveland, for 1870, per capita, $15 35; capita, $25 66; Cleveland, for 1870, per capita, $15 35; Albany, for 1870, per capita, $25 82; Syracuse, for 1870, per capita, $13 42; Rochester, for 1870, per capita, $11 42; Toledo, for 1870, per capita, $13 47; Indianapolis, for 1870, per capita, $15 10; Pittsburgh, for 1870, per capita, $15 91; St. Paul, for 1870, per capita, $17 48; Wheeling, for 1870, per capita, $13 29; Detroit, for 1870, per capita, $7 76

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Queen VICTORIA has been noted for amiably bowing without a moment's cessation in her state progresses through the city. A London correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says this bowing is all a deceit. "There is a curious contrivance attached to the seat of the royal carriage, by whose means the royal body is gently swayed as in the act of bowing, while in reality the said body lolls comfortably and makes no exertion whatever." Some Yankee is but to invent a handshaking machine to earn the eternal gratitude of all American public men.

The Wisconsin Legislature has before it a bill for the establishment of county academies. It provides for distributing to each county in the State $100 for each thousand inhabitants, on condition that the counties raise a like amount, the whole to be devoted to building and maintaining county academies.

It may be well to recall that in San Domingo there are only about one hundred and twenty thousand people, and not over five or seven thousand men capable of bearing arms. Spain had there an army of at least twenty-five thousand men when the Dominicans in 1863 revolted, and she sent from twenty to thirty-five thousand more soldiers to reinforce this army so that it could make sure work of putting down the revolt. Nevertheless, after two years' fighting and dying of yellow fever, the Spaniards had to succumb and leave the island.

The Detroit House of Correction is the only institution of the kind in the country that is self-sustaining, except, perhaps, the one at Albany and that of Massachusetts.

The vital statistics of Chicago are scarcely less startling than those of Boston. During February, the number of deaths there was four hundred, of which one-half were of children under five years of age.

The medical press announces the discovery of the possibility of a secret poison, so deadly that the perusal of a letter containing some of it will cause the reader to fall dead, with all the symptoms of asphyxia. There is comfort in the fact, however, that only one or two well authenticated instances are yet reported.

Among the bills lost at the close of the session was the General Telegraph bill, granting the privilege to everybody, foreign or native, of landing cables on the shores of the United States. The President refused to sign it, because it did not secure a right to citizens of the United States to land cables on the shores of foreign countries.

Anticipating a speedy revival of the glass interest, manufacturers from all parts convened in secret session at French's Hotel New York, Tuesday, to concert plans for the general welfare.

Cincinnati it seems, has been deprived during the past season of a regular supply of popular lectures, the Mercantile Library Association having abandoned the field to "agents," under whose manipulations the business has, the *Commercial* says, become "a disgrace and a misrepresentation, unsatisfactory alike to lecturer and and hearer," so far as that city is concerned.

Although there are now sold annually in New York 250,000 bushels of peanuts, previous to 1860, the total product of the United States did not amount to more than 150,000 bushels, and of this total fully five-sixths were from North Carolina. New York ranks next with more than 125,000 bushels; Virginia 300,000 bushels; Tennessee 50,000 bushels; Georgia and South Carolina, each 25,000 bushels; while from Africa come about 100,000 bushels a year.

Apprehensions are expressed that the spring has prematurely opened, and that a "killing frost" will presently destroy all prospects of fruit this season. The buds have grown plump and developed under the influence of recent mild weather, and should it continue for a week, with warm showers, peach trees will be in blossom in some localities, and the cherry and apple trees so far advanced that a frost then would do them serious injury. There is encouragement in the fact that the mild weather is not confined to any one region, but extends to Maine in the east and Colorado in the west, and on such a basis the indications are that we are to have an early opening, with the chances of another "cold spell" greatly diminished.

Sixty tons of laurel roots from the Rappahannock were transferred a to steamer at Baltimore a few days since, and consigned to Philadelphia, there to be manufactured into pipes. Many of the handsomest pipes sold in the tobacconists' show cases and windows, and sold for fancy prices, are made out of this identical material, which is purchased and grubbed up at very little expense in all of the lower counties of Maryland.

An amendment to the Constitution of Missouri is proposed, empowering the General Assembly to abolish the grand jury system. It is to be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Lawyers, in the heat of argument and earnestness in behalf of clients, are proverbial for saying harsh things of one another. In Lynchburg, recently, Mr. Scents, a distinguished member of the bar, appealing to the court for the discharge of the prisoner he was defending, wound up with the statement that if the court sent him on for trial, such a stain would be left on his character which could not be washed off by all the waters of the blue ridge and all the soap which could be manufactured from the fat carcass of the Commonwealth's Attorney." To this the pompous attorney replied that, "he would be decreed it foreign to the case at the bar, he desired to advise the court if they thought it would be good to boil his body into soap, they should look to the opposite counsel for the concentrated lye out of which to make it!"

J. Herman Bird, M. D., who made a brilliant reputation by his writings upon cholera in 1849 and 1851, and also by his discovery of the sulphur cure for that disease, died recently at Sioux City, Iowa. He was formerly a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.

It is proposed to insert a memorial window for Alice Cary in the "Poets' Corner," in New York, from which she was buried.

A Mr. Lahrbush, the oldest inhabitant of New York city, is soon to have a birth-day reception at the Nature's League Club Rooms. His age is 106 years, and he is said to be as active in mind and body as men a quarter of century younger.

It is said that Prof. Barker, of Yale, has recently received information that a professorship at Harvard, with increased compensation, is open to him.

LETTER FROM APOLLO, PA.

The Town and Its Surroundings—A Fine Field for Showmen—The Churches Closed Against Temperance Lectures.

Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Commercial.

APOLLO, PA., March 8, 1871.

Apollo is a small town, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Kiskiminitas river, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. It is on the Allegheny Valley Railroad passes on the opposite side. There is a large rolling mill here, and the hills are full of coal, while some think oil could be obtained in paying quantities. The churches include the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Seceders.

During the winter we are occasionally visited by lecturers and shows. The latter, especially, are well patronized by the people, at least by such of them, look forward to the advent of the itinerant showman with a degree of satisfaction bordering on insanity.

Last evening, Mr. H. D. McGaw, of your city, paid us a visit with the intention of talking to our people on temperance. He was announced by bills and proper announcement had been given. At the time for the lecture he was there and, on learning of the matter, announced that no church could be secured. This for a time seemed to throw a damper on the whole affair. Mr. McGaw, however, proved himself equal to the occasion, and soon had a small hall with a large fire in each of the streets, announcing a temperance lecture from Mr. McGaw to be held at that time and place. He was elected, and Mr. McGaw was introduced by Rev. Miller, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and I must say that our citizens have never listened to a more eloquent and instructive address than he delivered on this occasion. We are laboring hard to educate our people up to the idea that it is customary to admit temperance lecturers in the church, and we hope soon to be able to announce the effect in the words, I do hope Mr. McGaw will not take offense, as it is only one of the eccentricities of our people. I take this public method of thanking him in behalf of *all* our citizens, and hope he will visit us again during the summer, as we enjoyed ourselves, so favorable to out-door meetings. M. E. H.

INDEPENDENT HOMES.

Josiah Quincy's Idea for Boston—A Good One for Pittsburgh as Well.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

I have read with great pleasure Mr. Emerson's papers bearing the title, "Homes in the country for workingmen and workingwomen." While the importance of securing such homes and the influence they would exert upon the well-being of the community is very adequately stated, the methods suggested for obtaining them seem to me open to objection. Mr. Emerson proposes the formation of "a company of generous and disinterested capitalists, who would unite for the express purpose of providing houses for their fellow-men." The anticipation that the "remembrance of a disinterested deed would be a pleasant companion in old age," he suggests as a motive for such an organization. It seems to me that there is a better plan for accomplishing the same object. I am convinced that many of our active workingmen, who are not "too proud to ride in a cheap train," would be unwilling to accept *charity* from any disinterested capitalist. My appeal in their behalf is to interested capitalists. I do not offer them as a gift "the remembrance of a disinterested deed," but the worldly satisfaction of making a *fair and safe investment which tends to strengthen the tenure by which all capital is held.* The association for securing homes now forming under my direction aims to pay a fair interest for the use of capital, and to offer ample security for its return.

Let me illustrate from a single instance the plan upon which these associations are forming, and I put what I ask of capitalists on their behalf. Twenty mechanics of the best class have formed an association. Any one may nominate for membership. His every nomination is referred to a committee who make a report on the character of the applicant for honesty, temperance and fidelity. If this report is satisfactory a secret ballot is taken in which one negative vote excludes from membership. You have thus an association of as good material as humanity can furnish,—temperate working-men who will appreciate the advantages of a home and are willing to indorse one another. When a hundred members have joined this association it will be declared full, and, so soon as arrangements for land and building materials are made, each member is pleged to place in my hands a savings-bank book with a credit for two hundred dollars. Here is a pledge of twenty thousand dollars that the association will perform its contracts. The members have also pledged and severally guaranteed that each shall pay into the savings bank as rent twenty dollars per month, which is twenty-four thousand dollars per annum for the association. This sum is to be applied semi-annually to the payment of interest upon borrowed capital, and, annually, to part payment of the principal. Taxes and insurance will be more than covered by the interest upon this monthly payment. The association then says to the capitalists, we offer you as security for a loan, mortgages on this association, and upon real estate, a pledge of twenty thousand dollars that we are in earnest, and we hold ourselves jointly and severally responsible for the monthly payment of the interest agreed upon.

I believe that there are many capitalists who will agree with me that they can best aid their less fortunate brethren, not by giving them a gift, but by *helping them to help themselves. Invisible gifts are the most valuable.* I should be glad to receive the names of any gentleman who, when satisfied of the soundness of the business position of homes-associations, will invest his money, and thus their aid in such a way as they may deem safe and expedient.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

SAYS a New York letter: "Smart people, are those Gettysburg Railroad men. Was there not a meeting on noon, that in November and December last, they purchased about thirty thousand shares of Chicago and Northwestern Preferred, at from 80 to 82, and have been as quietly disposing of it within the past few days at 92@95, thus bagging the handsome profit of ten and twelve per cent. The German element in Broad street, now, is come to be a controlling element; so much so, that, when any new financial scheme is broached, in stocks, or gold, or foreign exchange, or anything of the kind, the first question asked by the speculators in interest is, "What are the Germans doing about it?" "Are the Germans buying or selling?" etc., etc.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURESS.

A Story That If True is Wonderful as a Romance.

A Washington letter writer revives the old romantic tale of the wily Italian girl, who, finding herself in Washington against her will, by royal command, so fascinated grave Senators by her great personal charms and graces of manner that she barely failed to obtain a large concession of the public land, on the pretense that she was a descendant of the putative discoverer of America. We are tempted, adds the Albany *Argus*, to supplement this veritable history with some particulars that have not been heretofore published, and which will round off the biography of this adventuress symmetrically.

Americus Vespucci, for that was her real name, was a native of one of the Italian cities, which we do not recollect. She was respectably connected, but the family had become impoverished, and she and her sister were employed in the establishment of a lithographer. The sister bore a good reputation, and subsequently married a man who supported her comfortably. Americus came to grief early, and after a series of intrigues, which alienated her family, caught the Duke of Orleans in her toils. She was strikingly handsome, of fine commanding figure, full of wit and ingenuity, quite accomplished, superficially, and the young prince was so much enamored of her that his mother became alarmed and sent her out of the country.

She was in Boston at the time the Prince de Joinville visited that city, and attended the ball given in his house. He recognized her, and was startled and scandalized by her presence. It was said at the time that she addressed him, imploring him not to expose her, and that he complied with her request on condition that she should withdraw from the company at once. We next hear of her as inhabiting a spacious mansion at Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, under the protection of a wealthy landholder, who had extensive pecuniary connections in Amsterdam. The house and grounds were surrounded by a high wall, and she lived there in a state of utter seclusion, having no intercourse with the exterior world. The gentleman had large business engagements from home a great deal, and frequently for long periods. Mademoiselle who was naturally restless and exacting, became bored and discontented, and at last his return was not greeted with much enthusiasm. She had strong appetencies, with advancing years her charms diminished, and she got to be corpulent, gross, and almost repulsive, and her friend was impressed with the truth of what the poet says about our pleasant vices becoming scourges at last. She finally grew fretful and unreasonable, with alternations of sudden insanity, occasionally threatening his life and her own, until a state of things supervened which was insufferable. Some ten or twelve years since a compromise was effected, and the last we heard of Americus Vespucci she was living quietly in Paris on a handsome allowance, its payment being contingent upon her American friends remaining unmolested by the defendant of the man who did not discover America.

This is an old story locally, down to the separation, but doubtless new to many. The name of the wealthy land holder, it is presumed, is Van Rensselaer.)

An Insalubrious Season.

Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harrassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probably recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preventative and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be the necessary forerunner of a safe and speedy recovery from some perilous attack. Without the assistance of a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible to keep out of the doctor's hands, any they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, 1871.

The local loan market continues well supplied with means, and the banks and loan houses generally are able to meet liberally the demands of their customers, and occasionally accommodate outsiders who present the proper grade of paper. Large amounts of money in the hands of private lenders are seeking investments at lower rates than usual with them. The assurance of an easy condition of monetary affairs at the head of financial centers of the country, from the necessity of the Secretary of the Treasury in establishing a ready market for the new funding bonds, prevents that apprehension which usually prevails at this season of a general tightening up of the money market, has a salutary effect on business circles. And further, the establishment of peace in Europe is a very great element of confidence and strength towards maintaining a buoyant feeling.

—Most of our local Unlisted stocks and bonds are firmly held at advanced prices. The transactions in them are very light on account of the absence of sellers. Among the miscellaneous, Columbia oil stock has assumed a very firm tone again, and 113¾ was refused for the stock to-day. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are a fraction lower, if we may judge from some transactions in small lots. The bids generally are 89⅞ to 90, whilst the asking price is 90@90¼, as there is nearly a quarter's interest accrued, which is included in the above prices. These bonds are certainly cheap for so solid a class of investment.

—We learn to-day that the Treasury Department will receive at once any 5-20 bonds which holders may desire to surrender in anticipation of the issue of new bonds, and pay interest on the bonds so surrendered to the first of May. Without release, at which time the new bonds will begin to bear interest, and will also issue certificates which will entitle holders to receive new bonds when they are ready for delivery. The 5-20s surrendered must be transmitted to the Treasury Department, and certificates guaranteeing the delivery of new bonds will then be issued. Registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury.

—The New York *Evening Post* notices the stock market as follows: With the exception of the ten-forties Government bonds have been dull and steady. Ten-forties have been manipulated by firms who have sold them on speculative account and who wish to get the price down in order to cover. At one time they were offered down to 108¾@108⅞, but good buyers appearing the price advanced to 109¼. There is nothing new to be said about the new loans no further subscriptions in this city having been reported. The features of the State bond market today are the firmness of South Carolinas which advanced to 69 for the January and July issue, and 67 for the April and October bonds. This rise is on advices from the State that the bill to authorize the negotiation of a sterling loan of £1,400,000 has become a law; the proceeds of the new loan to be devoted to the funding of the floating debt, and the refunding of the new bonds. New Virginias were strong while Tennessees, Missouris, Georgias and North Carolinas were steady. Railroad bonds were strong. Central Pacifics sold at 95¾@95⅞, and the Amsterdam quotation comes out at 83@83½. Union Pacifics sold at 83 for the first mortgages and 70 for the incomes. City bank shares are steady at about $4 20 ℔ bbl. In our market we did not learn of a single sale.

REFINED

Dull; prices weak and very uncertain. We did not hear of a single sale for any delivery. We quote nominally as follows: March, 21½; spot 24½; April, 24½; May, 25½; June, 25½; July 26c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels.—No demand. Sales 200 "Friver" barrels on spot delivered at $1 70; and 200 at $1 65.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—*The Herald* says: There is no question but what the pipe-line men have a disposition to operate much by either buyers or sellers, and the exceptionally small difference in prices between them; $4 asked for is bid on lower creek; with $4 50 asked. On upper creek $4 25 was bid, and $4 49 asked. We quote the following

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$4 49
500 bbls upper creek.....4 49
500 bbls upper creek.....4 49
2500 bbls lower creek.....4 47½
500 bbls upper creek.....4 47½
500 bbls lower road, H. G.....4 50
500 bbls lower road.....4 50
1,000 bbls lower road.....4 45
500 bbls lower road.....4 45

NEW YORK, March 10, Closing market of 9th.—Crude in bulk steady at 14½ bid and 15 asked. Refined is dull and unsettled, with sales 4,400 bbls at 24½c; sales in a jobbing way at 25@26½c. Philadelphia delivery is quoted at nominal; Portland 24¼@24½c.

OIL CITY, PA., March 10.—Tone of the market quiet, and the nominal price of 47-gravity on lower creek $4 40; at Oil City $4 50.

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—Market quiet and nominal at $4 25 on upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Market extremely dull; S. W. 24½c; March 24½@24¾c; April 24¾@24¾c; May 25@25½c; June 25½c; B. G. June 26th 26c; cased 29c; crude 13½c.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 10.—Market firm at $4 45 @4 50.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, March 10.—Crude 13¾c; refined dull; crude held at 15c; refined 24¼@24½c. No sales.

OIL CITY, PA., March 10, 3:15 P. M.—Gravity $4 69; regardless $4 40; first half $4 90. Market weak and little selling.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Crude 13¾c; refined 24½@24¾c; April 24¼@24½c; May 25½c; June 25¾c; June and July 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 5:30 P. M.—March 24½c; April 24¾c; May 25¼c; June and July 26c; Crude 13½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Brilliant Oil Works.....80 ℔ Bbl & Co.....80

TIDEWATER.....160

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

J. Minshall to Refined Oil Works, 8 tanks.
F. & S. Craighead to D. Big & Co., 85 barrels.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, March 10, 1871.

Standard Oil Company, 600 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Montgomery, K & Co, 462 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lawrett, Logan & S, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Hibbens Oil Ref. Co, 120 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
H W C Tweedie, 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....1,351

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 9.—American Pig—The market is still in the state of confusion we have reported, and American pig iron is now as completely a speculative article as any. Stocks of all kinds are bought up, nearly for consumption, but chiefly. Hudson river brands are largely held for re-sale. The supply is as precarious as last week, or more so, depending entirely on the duration of the coal difficulty, which we see no signs of settlement as yet. Buyers from Wilmington, Richmond and Pennsylvania have bought in this market which is almost bare of Lehigh brands. Prices are irregular and quotations difficult. We quote $34 to $35 for Foundry No. 1; $32 to $33 for No. 2; $30 for Grey Forge; $28 to $30 for White and Mottled at which figure 100 tons were sold. We quote Charcoal iron, which is as yet unchanged, $40 to $50.

Scotch Pig.—Since our last there have been considerable transactions in Scotch pig, and prices have advanced decidedly. We note sales of 500 tons Shotts Gartsherrie at $31 50@32 50; 300 tons Coltness at $29 75 to $30, gold, now held at $31, gold. We quote Gartsherrie at $32; Coltness, $31; Glengarnock $33, and Eglinton, $32. The scarcity of American pig has caused the shutting of very large orders to England and Scotland. At present all arrivals of Scotch go at once into consumption.

Following are the receipts of Scotch pig iron in Glasgow, as reported by Messrs. John E. Swan & Bro., under date of 17th ult.:

GLASGOW BRANDS.

	No. 1 s. d.	No. 2 s. d.	No. 3 s. d.	No. 4 s. d.
Gartsherrie	61 —	53 6	51 —	47 —
Coltness	62 —	52 6	51 —	
Summerlee	62 —	52 6	51 —	55 —
Langloan—Makers	55 6	52 6	51 —	55 —
Langloan—Store	54 6	51 9	55 —	
Govan	52 6	51 9	55 —	
Calder	58 6	51 9	55 —	
Shotts	54 —	55 —		
Carnbroe—Makers	55 6	52 6	55 5	
Carnbroe—Store	52 9	51 9		
Wishaw	52 6	51 9	55 —	
Monkland	52 6	51 9	52 6	
Chapelhall	56 —			
Clyde	52 6	51 9	55 —	
Glasgow Warrants	52 6, No. 1; 52 6, No. 3; 51 9, m. h. 52 6, 8d.			

T. & h. Glasgow, 1 s. per ton extra.

£ s. d.

WEST COAST BRANDS—*f. o. b. Ardrossan.*

Eglington	55	53 6	51 6	52 6
Blair				
Ligat				
Dalrkirk				
Portland	52 9			
Dalmellington		52 —	52 —	51 —
Ardeer		56 6	53 —	53 6
Glengarnock				

IRONTON.

March 9.—We quote as follows:

Foundry hot blast No. 1	$32@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2	31@34
Mill hot blast	31@32
Cold blast, carwheel	35@37
Bituminous Belfont	33@34
Pittsburgh Ashland	32@34

Journal.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 10.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; white Michigan $1 42½; No 2 do $1 39; Michigan $1 40. No 1 red Wabash $1 42½. No 2 do $1 39½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 46c; No 2 do 46c; yellow 46c; Michigan 47c. Oats quiet but unchanged; No. 1 white 38c; No 2 do 36c. Clover seed firm; $5 50 cash; $5 55 to Boston and New England 6c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore 9c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1 40@1 41; No 2 $1 36@1 37. Corn 45c for shelled. Oats 37c for No 1 State. Clover seed nominal; prime $5 60. Timothy dull, with no transactions; refined steady at 25@25½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Flour—Dull and nominal. Wheat—No. 2 steady at $1 24. Oats—No. 2 steady at 32c. Corn—No. 2 nulled weak at 39c. Rye—dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Mess pork weak at $20 00. Dressed hogs steady at $7 25@7 50.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, March 10, 1871. }

The arrivals of cattle to-day light, very few selling and buyers have most all left the yards. The market this week has been slow from the commencement and prices not any better than last week. A good many cattle shipped through on first hands, and not many remaining in the yards. Below find quotations: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $5 50@5 70; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 75@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, 4 25@4 75; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25@5 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs light. The market is bad; none selling to-day, and the feeling downward. The demand has fallen off greatly and but few hogs are wanted. Below find prices which are current to-day: Extra Philadelphia $7 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $7 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep has been light to-day. The market is firm and prices have advanced fully ½c since last week. Good sheep sell readily about as fast as they arrive. The prospect for next week looks fair at present. Below find quotations current to-day: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $6 25@6 50; good to prime 90 to 99 lbs, 5 75@6 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@5 50; mean to common 70 to 75 lbs, $4 25@4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 50.

HOGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	3,800	$6 90	90	19,950	$7 40
64	14,805	7 25	100	22,000	7 50
36	6,150	7 70	13	2,410	7 70

HORNED CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
194	17,180	$4 @ $4	194	15,660	$4 @5

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.
27	25,965	$5 25

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON, BLOOM AND ORE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, March 11, 1871. }

The market for raw irons continues pretty much as at date of our last review. Producers and consumers of standard forge pig are apart in their views of the present value of the staple. Receipts from the West continue in fair volume, and are principally required on old contracts; while in anthracite there is a large falling off, as was to be anticipated, in consequence of the blowing out of so many of the blast furnaces of that iron district.

Here stocks of leading figures are literally exhausted in commission hands, and with engagements requiring the product of furnaces for the next ten to thirty days, furnace owners, in view of the unsettled aspect of the trade, generally decline entering into new engagements, unless at a material advance on present selling rates.

The few sales reported of western forge scarcely indicate the market, as producers of the better grades of these irons are generally declining offers at less than $27, in bonding, in this city.

This is an anomalous condition of the pig iron market, and if maintained any length of time, will compel forgemen either to advance their card or suspend operations.

Monthly Report.

The following is the monthly report of pig iron, blooms and ore for the following railroads during February, 1871. Also a comparison table with February, 1870:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	1
J Wood, Son & Co, m	2	Hallman & H, m	1
Byers Mc & Co, m	2	Wharton Bros, o	1
Wilson, G & Co, o	2	J Reamer, m	1
Pittsburgh Ref. Co, 120 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia		Spang, C Co, o	2
		Lewis, G & Co, m	2
H W C Tweedie, 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia		Robinson, R A Co, m	1
		Lewis, B D & Co, m	2
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls	1,351	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	2
		Total	31

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, R & Co, o	7	Wilson, G & Co, o	1
McKnight, P & Co, o	2	Hallman & H, m	1
Coleman, Rhaan & Co, m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Park Bros, o	1	Coleman, R & Co, m	1
Zug & Co, o	2	Carnegie, K & Co, o	2
Total	17	Total	31

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Hallman & H, m	1	J Reamer, m	1
Ryan J C, m	1		
Total	2		7

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead	2	Lloyd & Black	10
J. Wood Son & Co	1	Robinson, R A Co	4
Lyon, Shorb & Co	10	Zug & Co	2
Umbfer Bros, o	2	Wharton Bros & Co	2
Wm. Smith	2	Coleman, Rahm & Co	1
Total	73		
February, 1870	41		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	48	J. Reamer	144
Lloyd & Black	1	Lewis, G. & P	13
J. Moorhead	222	Hallman & H	47
J. Wood, Son & Co	37	J. W. Porter	64
R. Wister	20	Johns & Laughlins	111
Reese, Graff & Co	5	H. Critchlow	29
J. Wood, Son & Co	62	Wm. Clark	1
Total	747		
February, 1870	24		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	11	J. Moorhead	1
		W. J. Anderson	1
Total	12		

WESTERN PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Spang, C & Co	15	Lewis, Baily, D & Co	7
Total	22		
February, 1870	16		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead	1	McKnight & Co	15
W. Smith	4	Graf, Bennett & Co	15
Carnagie & Co	33	Totten & Co	2
Brown & Co	4	Coleman, Rahm & Co	1
		Reese, Graff & Co	1
Total	124		
February, 1870	92		

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co	2	5	7	
Everson, Preston & Co	7		3	10
Shoenberger, R & Co	271		97	
McKnight, P. & Co	89	2	977	
Bryan & Caughey	92	1	23	
Wilson, Gass & Co	19	1	14	
Union Mills	6	8	12	
Zug & Co	11	2	13	
McKnight & Co	33	2	35	
J. Painter, Sons & Co	21	2	23	
Chess, Smyths & Co	12	2	14	
Byers, McCullough & Co	9	2	11	
Coleman, Rh. & Co	25	2	27	
Carnagie & Co	9	2	11	
Wm. Smith	92		99	
J. Wood, Sons & Co	7		7	
Lloyd & Black	9		9	
Wharton & Bro	10	2	12	
Dilworth, P. & Co	15		15	
Howard & Hall	8		8	
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	12		12	
Hallman & Hammett		37	37	
Harbaugh & Co	2	2	4	
Various consignees	6	4	10	
J. Reamer	14			
Total	638	2	103	743
February, 1870	339	2	16	357

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ore.

500 tons hill iron red short.....33 00—4 mos.
100 tons hill iron red short.....33 00—4 mos.
100 tons hill iron red short.....33 00—4 mos.
100 tons hill iron red short at furnace.....30 00—cash.

Anthracite.

100 tons neutral No. 2 forge.....34 00—4 mos.
20 tons foundry No. 1.....36 00—cash.
100 tons foundry No. 2.....34 00—4 mos.
20 tons foundry No. 1.....36 00—60 days
20 tons common forge.....31 00—4 mos.
10 tons foundry No. 1.....37 00—4 mos.

Coal Smelted.

150 tons Hanging Rock, neutral iufer.....$29 00—6 mos.

Allegheny "Cold Short."

100 tons.....$32 00—short time.
100 tons.....32 00—short time.

Charcoal—Hanging Rock.

10 tons cold blast.....$60 00—cash.
25 tons warm blast.....50 00—30 days.
5 tons warm blast.....50 00—30 days.
50 tons extra foundry.....49 00—cash.
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....37 00—short time.
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....37 50—time.
60 tons No. 1 foundry.....37 50—time.
45 tons No. 1 foundry.....38 00—time.

Blooms.

10 tons Juniata.....$95 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LEASE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	1
J Wood, Son & Co, m	2	Hallman & H, m	1
Byers Mc & Co, m	2	Wharton Bros, o	1
Wilson, G & Co, o	2	J Reamer, m	1
Pittsburgh Ref. Co, 120 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia		Spang, C Co, o	2
		Lewis, G & P, m	13
H W C Tweedie, 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia		Lewis, B D & Co, m	2
		Graff, Bennett & Co, m	2
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls	1,351	Total	31

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, R & Co, o	7	Wilson, G & Co, o	1
McKnight, P & Co, o	2	Hallman & H, m	1
Coleman, Rhaan & Co, m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Park Bros, o	1	Coleman, R & Co, m	1
Zug & Co, o	2	Carnagie, K & Co, o	2
Total	17	Total	31

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Hallman & H, m	1	J Reamer, m	1
Ryan J C, m	1		
Total	2		7

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1	Everson, P & Co, m	1
John Moorhead, m	1		
Total	2		2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead, m	1	Ross, Graff & Dull, m	1
McKnight, P & Co, m	2		
Total	3		4

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	6	Coleman, R & Co	1
Total	7		61

ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING

SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

CORNER ELEVENTH and LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator.)

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SLATE.

THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, March 10—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Dull and steady, with all the business at from 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at from 3@4 per cent. Clearances, $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments inactive, with no material change in price. A subscription of $60,000 to the new loan was received at the Sub-Treasury to-day.

Coupons, 1881	115½@115¾	1867	111
Coupons, 1868	112½@112¾	1865	111¼
5-20s, 1862	112 @112⅜	1865, new	110¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾@111¾	Currency 6s	114

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, except South Carolinas and Virginias new, which were strong and active.

Louisiana, old	81½	Virginia, old	66½
Tennessees, old	64	North Carolinas, old	41¾
Tennessees, new	64½	North Carolinas, new	33
Virginias, new	67		

STOCKS.

The stock market has been active, with the principal dealings in New York Central and Hudson River, Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Northwestern preferred, Rock Island, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail. In regard to the reported additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail, we have seen dispatches from an entirely trustworthy and well-informed source which say that "the million Pacific Mail subsidy was not put in the Post-office or any other appropriation bill. They get only five hundred thousand dollars, as heretofore. Union Pacific stock has declined to 82¾, on reports which say that an effort will be made in the new Congress to neutralize the favorable legislation obtained from the last Congress in regard to the interest accounts of the company with the government. We presume this is a short-stock jobbing movement. Miscellaneous coalfine to attract considerable attention.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¼
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railroad	83
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Pacifics	114½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 10, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	97¼	97¼	96½	96	96	96
Del. Lack.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	102¾	102¾	102⅜	102	102	102
Harlem						
Mich. Cent.	118	118	118			
Lake Shore	98	98	98	98¼	98¼	98¼
Illinois Cent.	114	114	114			
Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
C. & N. W.	80	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Do. pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	112	112	112	112	112	112
St. Paul	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Do. pref.	77	77	77	77	77	77
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	44½	44	44½	44½	44½	45
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.	115	115	115	115	115	115
R. I. & A.						
N. J. Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Hud. Riv.						
W. U. Tel.	35	35	35	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	44¾	44	44	44¼	44¼	44¼
Atlantic						
Wells F. Ex.	47	47	47	47	47	47
American Ex.	47	47	47	47	47	47
U. S. Ex.	43	43	43	43	43	43
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	96⅞	97	⅛	
Do. Scrip	93¾	93¾		
Erie	21¾	21¾		¼
Reading	102¾	102½		¼
Michigan Cent	118	118		
Lake Shore	98	98		
Illinois Cent	114	114		
Cleve. & Pitts	91¾	91¾		
C. & N. W.	80	80½	½	
Do. pref	86½	86½		
Rock Island	112	112		
St. Paul	54¾	54¾		
Do. pref	77	77		
Fort Wayne	97	97		
Ohio & Miss	44¾	44		¾
Chic. & Alton				
Do. pref	115	115		
R. I. & A.				
N. J. Central	104	104		
Hud. Riv.				
W. U. Tel.	35	35		
Pacific Mail	44¾	44		¾
Atlantic				
Wells F. Ex.	47	47		
American Ex.	47	47		
U. S. Ex.	43	43		
Gold	111¾	111¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅞
Lehigh Navigation	35¾
Catawissa preferred	29¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	68⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	67¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	16⅝
Reading	51 1-16

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, March 10, 1871. }

REMARKS.—Since our last the market has exhibited no new features, save the increasing activity of trade, brought about by the influx of country dealers coming to the city to secure their spring stocks. Flour and wheat are firm at quotations. Groceries are very active and the general trade is being transacted at prices same as yesterday. Bacon and provisions are in better request, and are reported a fair demand at previous quotations. The produce and local markets are well supplied. The weather is mild, rendering business on the streets pleasant and agreeable.

Below find wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—The late advance in prices has been sustained. Receipts 122 bbls. The extreme rates were $4 50@4 75 ℔ bbl.

ASHES.—A fair business doing at the following: Soda Ash, refined, 4@4½ per ℔; crystals, 4½@5 per ℔; concentrated, 6@6½ per ℔; Pearl Ash, 6½@7 per ℔.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales of 5 barrels at $10 50 ℔ bbl; in kegs and firkins 7@8c ℔ gal.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 105 packages. Good churn roll sells from 28c up to 31c; other varieties can be had at 26@27c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Little doing and prices nominal at $5 50@$5 75 ℔ bbl.

BROOM CORN.—Regular sales at 6@8c ℔ lbl.

BEANS.—There is more inquiry, and sales are made at $2 50 ℔ per bushel for small navy; $1 75 will purchase others.

BRIDEWAY.—Market firm; sales at 20@21c ℔ ℔.

BAKING POWDERS.—Rumford's, 2 ℔ cans, ℔ doz, $1 75; ½ ℔ cans, ℔ doz, $1 00; cash, $5@.

BAR LEAD.—The supply was ample; we can report sales in a regular way at 7½c ℔ ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—As stated, there is a better demand, and we now report sales as follows: Shoulders plain 9@9½c; sugar cured, do 10@11½c. Hams, plain sugar cured 13@14c; Breakfast bacon, 13@14c; sugar cured bams, 16@16½c. Dried beef, 18½@19c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 13c; buckets and kegs, 14c. Mess pork, $20 00 ℔ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania 96@96 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL.—Sales at 90@95c ℔ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle ferries $4@5 barrel; other varieties at $3@4 50.

CHEESE.—Demand fair and supply limited. Prices firm at the following: New York, Goshen, 17½@18½c; Ohio Goshen, 17@17½c; Ohio Factory 16@16½c; Western Reserve, 15½@16½c ℔ ℔. Receipts 58 packages.

CARBON OIL.—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c ℔ car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2 63 58 ℔ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ℔ barrel.

CANDLES.—Demand fair and sales as follows: mould 19½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 14@15c ℔ ℔.

COAL.—Prices have an advancing tendency. We quote Eastern anthracite by car load at $10@10 50 per ton delivered.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a good demand, and sales are made as follows: Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10@11c. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 8@9c.

EGGS.—Good fresh eggs are arriving plentifully, and sell weak from first hands, at 20@22c ℔ dozen.

FRUITS.—Sales of new currants at 12@12½c ℔ ℔; prunes 13½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at 58c ℔ ℔, 55c in a small way.

FISH.—The receipts since our last amount to 300 bbls. As we remarked yesterday the holders are firm for late advance, and will remain so until they can replenish stocks at lower figures. Receipts since our last only 300 bbls. Following are the rulings of the market from mills and stores: No. 1 National mill, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 00; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 20, in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $7 05; in sacks $6 75. The above rates for standard western brands were as follows: good brands $7 25@7 50; choice Minnesota $7 50 for No. 2 brands; 87 60@8 00 for red winter, and $7 50@7 75 for white; less in sacks.

GRAIN.—We note only two slight changes. Receipts as follows: Oats 1,150 sacks; rye 201 sacks; barley 200 sacks; malt 1,200 sacks; corn 274 sacks. We quote mill figures: Red winter at $1 35 @1 40; white $1 45@1 50 for car load lots, with the usual advance on small quantities. From stores, Corn—We are reported sales of car by car load and to arrive, and mixed finds a ready market at 68@70c. There is a fair demand, and prices are firm at quotations. Oats are in light supply, and sell readily on wharf and depot at 52@55c. Rye is in fair demand at $1 01@1 05 per bushel. Barley—Market quiet at sale for spring and 90c for fall per bushel.

GROCERIES.—We have nothing new to note. Trade is still very active at un

THE VERY LATEST.

Grant vs. Sumner.

BATTLE IN THE SENATE.

Eloquent Speeches on Both Sides.

Action of the Caucus Sustained.

THE WIND SOWN—WILL THE WHIRLWIND BE REAPED?

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1871.

It was hoped last night in various quarters that when the caucus assembled this morning some action would be taken by which all debate in the Senate on the caucus report should be avoided. Leading Senators last night declared that the party whip must be brought to bear upon those who were reluctant to give the action of the caucus in deposing Sumner, and that all disaffectants must be given to understand that they would be held politically responsible if, after the report was once agreed to, they should on occasion to protest against it But that hope was doomed to the customary earthly disappointment. The more Mr. Sumner's decapitation was talked over the more necessary did several Senators conclude that this action of the caucus should be protested against and the independence of individual opinion asserted. Sumner's attempted self-vindication was about equally divided with indignation at fall was about equally divided with indignation at Cameron's elevation to the Cabinet. The most important of all positions in the Senate. Several who voted favorably on the San Domingo resolutions ventured the opinion that the Executive interference in that matter was carried a little too far, and that the Foreign Relations Committee was being packed with no other or higher view than the annexation of San Domingo on the return of the Commission.

At ten o'clock this morning the caucus assembled, and Pratt, of Indiana, made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee's report was adopted in the caucus of yesterday. Mr. Chandler immediately moved to lay that motion on the table, which was carried, 36 to 21. Hamlin and Kellogg were among those not voting. This action was soon noised abroad. All this talk and gossip and rumor had the effect to densely pack the Senate galleries to-day. The House was entirely deserted. Those who were so fortunate to have the entree of the Senate floor took advantage of it, and filled all the vacant chairs and seats which could be found. Mr. Sumner himself was in his seat, looking as unconcerned as in those old historic times when he had shaken the entire country by one of his magnetic and magnificent speeches in behalf of human freedom. He was the lion of the day, and even eyes to whom his face was familiar intently sought him out and watched him. He looked somewhat pale from his recent illness, but otherwise there was nothing to show that he was more interested in the debate than the thousands of others who were present.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes a motion was made to adjourn till Monday. Mr. Howe then arose and proceeded to make a report on standing committees, as agreed upon in caucus. Mr. Wilson immediately objected, asking that the report be postponed for at least one day. Thus fairly launched, debate became exciting. Mr. Schurz made the point that once again in the history of parties the majority was disposing to dictate the action of the Senate, and the social relations of members of this body with the White House was declared sufficient reason to offset life-long service, conceded fitness and experience for committees positions. He was interrupted by Mr. Howe, who wished to correct the idea that Sumner's social relations with the President and Secretary of State had any contemplated change. He asserted it on authority that the Massachusetts Senator was personally hostile to these two high officials, and was not on speaking terms with the latter, having refused to hold any intercourse with him whatever. The Massachusetts Senator had reason to bitterly repent this indiscreet admission before the debate was over, and so himself. In view of the line of argument adopted by others who supported and defended his report, it had been agreed beforehand that this fact of social character should be kept out of sight. That any attempt to magnify the action of a caucus into a personal attack on Sumner should be studiously avoided, and that it should be held to be only one of those little things which happen every day, rain or sunshine, having no special significance, and, least of all, any political importance. But Howe let the cat out of the bag, and the unforward the debate became interesting. Another feature of the conspiracy was then developed. Edmunds to be sure made a bold attempt to belittle the whole affair, and pettifogged with admirable zeal to show that the rules of the Senate required a change in the chairmanship of committees every two years, and that such changes had been indulged in from time immemorial, without even notice in newspaper paragraphs. And Nye and occasioning newspaper paragraphs. And Nye and Stewart also labored in their own peculiar manner to drag the question either into ridicule or contempt. Nye, for instance, in the course of the Senate, told the same number of stories as usual, each of which was most appropriately applicable to the Nicaragua Darien canal, his San Domingo oration and his numerous other harangues of the winter session, with that unmeasurable freshness and self-confidence which keeps him child-like, even in his old age, Nye expressed his wonder at Sumner's removal that ever his own. He made a great many laugh, but this amusement arose mainly from hands, as they have heard Nye's efforts and jokes so often.

The real interest of the debate, after all, centered with Howe and Schurz; Howe, because in his after-speech he spoke with something like authority, and Schurz, because on a previous occasion he has demonstrated that he is the real orator of the Senate, and he speaks of things in no gingerly manner. Howe's first speech was a mere statement of the situation, and he confined himself strictly to that; but his reply to Howe was so caustic, so scorching, so thorough and cutting, that but little was left for others to say. Holding the caucus to the statement which Howe had made as to Sumner's personal standing with the Executive, and that being the reason why his change was insisted upon, he discussed the question in all its aspects, and especially in its connection with the Senate as an independent body. He characterized it as executive dictation, for which there could be no possible excuse, and the effect of which in former days had already shattered one great party in this country. His allusions to Sumner, occupying the same seat now as when struck down by Brooks, and was now sitting there only to be again struck down by the great party which he, more than any other living man, had done to build up, struck the most popular chord, which raised such a storm of applause in the galleries that the Speaker's gavel in vain thundered for order.

How followed Schurz, and attempted to reply to him, but the effort was too much for him. He labored in a most incoherent manner but, as about everybody knew beforehand, he had exhausted his admission earlier in the day he had revealed the real character of the movement, and he could not now cover it up with all his skill. His statements as to Sumner's personal relations with the Secretary of State were denied by Mr. Sumner unequivocally, then and there. Howe could not even tell who his informant was as to these matters, nor what was the exact nature of the communications made to him, nor anything else in an intelligible, straightforward way. He was like Iago—nothing unless critical, and nothing definite. If he succeeded in doing anything or creating any impression, it was that his report was utterly without excuse that it could not even be respectfully apologized for. But in the one element of firmness and decision which the Wisconsin Senator was not wanting, and that was this: He defied popular clamor. He had been told that newspapers protested against this change, and that the people did also. He wanted this fact understood, but he was as unbending upon the question that if the whole 40,000,000 people of this country were thundering at the doors of the caucus to demand of him that he should relent, he would stand by his own individual convictions. When he said that it was more of a relief to the Administration than to Sumner's friends.

General Wilson, in behalf of his colleague, made an able effort. Although he voiced against Sumner on the San Domingo resolutions, he stood up in the strong ground in favor of retaining his colleague at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, and made the broad statement that the whole movement was inspired by the President, by reason of Sumner's hostility to his annexation scheme. He also stated that it was very evident that this committee was being packed for the purpose of rushing San Domingo through the Senate before the Commission made their report.

Mr. Logan took advantage of the occasion to make his maiden speech. As he arose, there was a general scratching of pens, and every member of every senator fixed his gaze on the successor of Yates. He did not assume the commanding air to which the House has accustomed him, but spoke slowly, calmly, and in a distinct but not loud tone. He was evidently conscious that all critical eyes upon him, and not having the hang of the school house, got along serviceably, and with a modicum of a sentence. He declared the cause insufficient for the deed, and called to mind his relations with Sumner as the latter threw up the treaty for the Alaska treaty, and also the unfriendly personal relations of Stanton with Sumner, notwithstanding which the latter was honored and promoted. Then skilfully alluding to Sumner's leading the country to reject Reverdy Johnson's treaty on the Alabama business, he declared with great energy and effect that this deposing of Sumner at the present time was an advertisement to England that on the eve of new negotiations, the Senate announced its readiness and purpose to abandon the position it had formerly taken. His speech touched on hints not embraced in any previous remarks, and was one of the most able and forcible that he was warmly congratulated by numerous Senators after he had finished.

And then came Tipton, and consequently much richness. His sing-tone would indicate that he is naturally more of an orator than a Senatorial orator, and his matter ordinarily is such that it yielded no more than two grains of wheat to two bushels of chaff; but to-day he made a vigorous and earnest speech in denunciation of the whole scheme, but more especially to assail Sumner's attitude toward the San Domingo annexation was openly alleged to be the active cause of the action of the committee by some gentlemen who, in open Senate, said the sole ground of it, that it was known, was the unfriendly personal relations of Sumner and the Executive Department.

This brought Howe, Edmunds and Sherman to their feet, Howe to make a tame explanation, and the others to protest against the exposure of caucus proceedings. Sherman, in his peculiar manner to drag the question hither into ridicule or contempt. Nye, for the benefit of the Senate, told the same number of stories as usual, each of which was most appropriately applicable to the Darien canal, his San Domingo oration and his numerous other harangues of the winter session, with that unmeasurable freshness and self-confidence which keeps him child-like, even in his old age, Nye expressed his wonder at Sumner's removal that ever his own. He made a great many laugh, but this amusement arose mainly from hands, as they have heard Nye's efforts and jokes so often.

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Howe